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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/553,952	10/19/2005	Kazunori Saegusa	Q90608	6638
23373 SLICHDLIE MI	7590 09/24/200	7	EXAMINER	
2100 PENNSY	SUGHRUE MION, PLLC 2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W.		ZIMMER, MARC S	
SUITE 800 WASHINGTON, DC 20037			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
		1712		
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
	•		09/24/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)		
		10/553,952	SAEGUSA ET AL.		
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit		
		Marc S. Zimmer	1712		
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication app	pears on the cover sheet with th	ne correspondence address		
	• •	VIS SET TO EVOIDE 2 MONT			
WHIC - Exte after - If NC - Failu Any	CORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING Densions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. Or projection or reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period are to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing ed patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICAT (136(a). In no event, however, may a reply by will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS (6), cause the application to become ABANDO	ION. the timely filed from the mailing date of this communication. DNED (35 U.S.C. § 133).		
Status					
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 C	October 2005.			
2a) <u></u>	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.				
3)□	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is				
	closed in accordance with the practice under E	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11	, 453 O.G. 213.		
Disposit	ion of Claims		V.		
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)⊠	Claim(s) 1-11 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) 1-11 is/are rejected. Claim(s) 8 is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	wn from consideration.			
	ion Papers				
	The specification is objected to by the Examine The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acc Applicant may not request that any objection to the	epted or b)☐ objected to by the			
11)	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	<u> </u>			
Priority (under 35 U.S.C. § 119				
a)	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bureau See the attached detailed Office action for a list	ts have been received. ts have been received in Applic rity documents have been rece u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	cation No eived in this National Stage		
Attachmen	• •				
2) 🔲 Notic 3) 🔯 Infori	ce of References Cited (PTO-892) ce of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) or No(s)/Mail Date 10/19/05,10/23/06.	4) Interview Summ Paper No(s)/Ma 5) Notice of Inform 6) Other:	il Date		

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Claim Objection

Claim 8 is objected to because it is not clear how the volatile siloxanes can be separated as "solids" given that the volatile siloxanes are, themselves, liquids.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Applicant claims a process for making a polyorganosiloxane having a "reduced volatile siloxane" [content]. At issue is the claim's failure to identify to what extent the volatile siloxane content should be reduced.

This matter is of particular importance as the claim language impacts claim 9. Claim 9 is a product-by-process claim and Applicant ostensibly understands U.S. Patent Office policy as regards these claims. "Even though product-by-process claims are limited by and defined by the process, determination of patentability is based on the product itself. The patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in the product-by-process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product was made by a different process" *In re Thorpe*, 777 F.2d 695, 698, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir. 1985). Accordingly, claim 9 is essentially directed to a polyorganosiloxane having "reduced" siloxane [content]. Insofar as the term "reduced" is not strictly defined, it cannot be ascertained what level of volatile siloxane content is acceptable. For

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instance, would a disclosure teaching a mixture of materials that comprised 5 wt.% of octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane be anticipatory of the invention. *Applicant is advised that, in the Examiner's estimation, the polyorganosiloxane of claim* 9 *is clearly unpatentable because the polymer need not be prepared using an equilibrium process or other synthetic approach wherein a considerable amount of volatile siloxane would inherently be present as a by-product of the reaction.*

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-2, 4-6, and 8-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Wrolson et al., U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0059393. Wrolson teaches the preparation of silicone emulsions having low residual volatile siloxane content by a method that entails stripping an emulsion of cyclic siloxanes using a batch steam distillation process (paragraph 10). Batch steam distillation, as defined in paragraph 31 of their disclosure, entails introducing steam into the emulsion thereby removing volatile liquid components from the emulsion as vapor. The vapor mixture comprising water and volatile siloxane is then condensed to recapture the water and

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volatile siloxanes as immiscible phases. According to paragraph 15, the operating temperature is anywhere between 70-110° C.

Claims 10 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by the abstract for JP 10-204251 which teaches a thermoplastic composition into which is blended an organosiloxane polymer having les than 0.05 wt.% of cyclic oligomer content. The polysiloxane inherently possesses flame retarding properties as it will be pyrolysed/oxidized into a non-flammable silicate when subjected to the conditions associated with a flame.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102/103

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by 35 U.S.C. 103(a) or, in the alternative, as being unpatentable over Wrolson et al., U.S. Patent

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Application Publication No. 2003/0059393. The reference does not indicate to what extent the captured distillate is cooled but it is contemplated that they are cooled sufficiently so as to facilitate full separation of phases thereby enabling the easy removal of water and its subsequent return to the steam distillation device hence the claimed temperature limitation would appear to be inherent. At worst, the determination of the optimal cooling temperature would be determined as a matter of routine experimentation by the skilled artisan. "Where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art (ie. does not require undue experimentation)." In re Aller, 105 USPQ 233. "Discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art." In re Boesch, 617 F.2d 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980).

Allowable Subject Matter

Claim 3 would be allowable if rewritten to overcome the rejection(s) under 35 U.S.C. 112, 2nd paragraph, set forth in this Office action and to include all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Marc S. Zimmer whose telephone number is 571-272-1096. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:00-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Randy Gulakowski can be reached on 571-272-1302. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

September 17, 2007

MARC S. ZIMMER
PRIMARY EXAMINER